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That a great commercial and manufacturing place, such as Dundee has now become, must, from time to time, suffer from commercial crisis, no person of the least observation can doubt; but that these reverses will be overcome, and be followed by periods of greater prosperity, is equally certain, as the community are employed in the production of articles which are not dependent upon the caprices of fashion, but are necessary for the comforts of life, and which only will cease to yield a profit when they are produced, as we have seen during the period we have been reviewing, in such quantities as to cause the supply greatly to exceed the real and effectual demand.

In the preceding review of the trade of this place, I have not taken into view the profits which are realized from, or the losses sustained by, the exportation of goods to foreign markets. It is difficult to procure data from which any general inference can be drawn as to any particular period. The general conclusion is, that the export trade, upon the whole, produces a profit, otherwise it would not be continued.

The value of the goods exported is made up from the prices in this market, without regard to their future value.

Report upon the Operations of the Paris and other Savings' Banks in France, during the Year 1837. Presented by the President, M. BENJAMIN DELESSERT, to a General Assembly of Administrators, 31st May, 1838. Translated by the Rev. H. LONGUEVILLE JONES, Corresponding Member of the Statistical Society of London.

[Read before the Statistical Society of Manchester on the 4th December, 1838.]

I AM going, in the name of the Directors, to give you an account of the operations of the Savings' Bank of Paris during the year 1837.

Several obstacles have been raised during the year by ill-disposed persons, on the occasion of a law, the provisions of which are in reality advantageous to those whom it concerns.* Savings' banks have been exposed to reiterated attacks, the concealed objects of which were certain political designs; but, I am happy to say, they have surmounted all these difficulties. The uneasiness that had crept into the minds of a small number of depositors soon disappeared, and we have not been long in restoring entire confidence to an establishment created for the more numerous classes of society, and the immense advantages of which are becoming felt by them more and more every day.

* This refers to a law which passed the Chambers during 1837, for enabling the administrators of savings' banks to transfer the monies in their hands to the "Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations," a board under the direction of government; by which operation they would, in reality, receive a rather higher rate of interest than they could have procured had they purchased public securities themselves—the board, from its immense operations, generally conducting business on very advantageous terms, and buying in at peculiarly favourable moments. It was, however, considered that government was trying in an underhand manner to get the deposits into its own hands as a kind of secret service fund; and the consequence was a run upon the Paris Savings' Bank during March and April, 1837, to a large amount. The panic then subsided.

The following is a summary of the results of 1837 :—

The Savings' Bank of Paris has received,—

	<i>Fr.</i>
From 178,583 deposits	24,363,536
From 235 transfers	190,158
From dividends on stock	1,844,571
Total Receipts	26,398,265

The Payments on the other hand have been,—

	<i>Fr.</i>
To 52,335 depositors	25,713,565
By 241 transfers	207,137
Total Payments	25,920,702

	<i>Fr.</i>
Increase on the year	477,563
This sum being added to the balance due to } depositors on 1st January, 1837, viz. . . }	50,209,047
Gives a total sum due to depositors, on 31st } December, 1837, of }	50,686,610

This sum is thus distributed :—

	<i>Fr.</i>
In deposit at the Caisse des Dépôts et Con- } signations }	50,232,677
Cash, and bank book.	387,433
Balance of municipal subsidy	5,000
Value of 62,535 fr. for 5 per cent. stock belong- } ing to the savings' bank }	61,500
Total	50,686,610

If the savings' bank had converted its stock, &c. into cash on the 31st of December, it would have had a disposable sum of 1,300,000 fr.

When we compare these results with those of the preceding year, we find that the deposits in 1837 have been less than those in 1836 by 2,493,588 fr.; and the reimbursements greater by 9,172,485 fr.; while the sum actually due to the depositors at the end of 1837 is greater than that due at the end of 1836 by 477,563 fr. This balance, it is true, is much less than the increase of preceding years, during which the amounts of deposits were annually augmented by several millions. Thus—

	<i>Fr.</i>
The increase in 1833 was	6,033,264
„ 1834 „	11,457,884
„ 1835 „	14,026,169
„ 1836 „	12,143,627

This result is due chiefly to the reimbursements effected in March and April. We have every reason to believe that the Savings' Bank will, during the present year 1838, resume its progressive tendency; for, during the first five months, the deposits have exceeded the reim-

bursements by 4,500,000 fr., from which we may expect that the total increase on the year will exceed 10 millions of francs.

If we recapitulate all the operations of the Paris Savings' Bank from its first foundation, 15th November, 1818, up to 31st December, 1837, we shall find that during these 19 years it has received—

	<i>Fr.</i>
From 1,829,643 depositors	155,712,113
Gain from interest and arrears	10,915,275
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Total Receipts	166,627,388
Reimbursements to 272,955 depositors	115,940,777
	<hr/>
Due to depositors, December 31st, 1837	50,686,611
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The number of new depositors in 1837 was	27,769
The number of depositors paid off was	23,689
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So that at the end of 1837 the number of depositors } had been increased by	4,080
The total number of depositors at the beginning of } the year was	80,798
	<hr/>
Total number of depositors, 31st December, 1837	84,878
	<hr/>
Since its first foundation the savings' bank has en- } registered depositors	263,301
It has paid off depositors	178,423
	<hr/>
Difference	84,878
	<hr/>
	<i>Fr.</i>
The average value of each deposit in 1837 was	149
„ „ reimbursements	495
„ „ total sum credited to each depositor	597

These results are nearly the same as those for 1836.

The time, expense, and trouble, that would be caused by a complete classification of all the depositors, according to their occupations, have prevented us from drawing up a complete statistical account; but we have taken an account of this kind for the new depositors during the three first months of this year; and the recapitulation of it shews some satisfactory results:—

Out of 8,456 new depositors,
3,417 belonged to the working classes;
2,183 were servants;
560 „ clerks, &c.;
213 „ soldiers;
2,081 followed different occupations;
2 were benefit societies.

It appears from this that 5,600 depositors have been among the classes of workmen and servants, the very persons in favour of whom savings' banks have been more particularly instituted. There is every reason to expect that 30,000 new depositors will be registered in the books this year, whereas, in 1837, the number of new depositors was only 27,000. The Censors will present to you a more detailed report upon the order and exactitude with which all the transactions of the Savings'

Bank have been conducted. I will, however, remark, that the deposits, reimbursements, and transfers have given rise during the year to 231,394 different operations, and that 169,756 accounts current have been calculated and regulated. The twelve subsidiary banks have continued to render the greatest services; those of the eighth and sixth arrondissements of the capital having had the greatest amount of receipts:—

The Succursal Savings' Bank of the 8th arron-	} Fr.	
dissement received		1,979,000
Ditto . . ditto 6th arrondissement		1,876,000

These facts are worthy of notice, because these two arrondissements contain the greatest number of workmen, and, at the same time, the greatest number of dealers in wine, who, whether rightly or wrongly, are generally reckoned as not giving much assistance to savings' banks. We are able every day to appreciate more and more the advantage of the central position and internal arrangements of the office. The total expense for the year amounts to 67,092 fr., out of which 31,833 fr. have been covered by the sum given by our worthy colleague, M. Davilliers; and 10,000 fr. by that which Count d'Argout, Governor of the Bank of France, has had the kindness to place at our disposal. We beg these generous donors to receive the testimony of our gratitude on behalf of all supporters of the institution of savings' banks.

The transactions relative to the transfers of deposits from one savings' bank to another, authorized by law 5th June, 1835, are becoming daily more extensive. Last year, 476 deposits, amounting to 397,295 fr., were transferred to other savings' banks, and these changes have been of great use to soldiers and workmen changing their place of residence.

We have nothing to add to the details contained in last year's report upon the crisis that took place in March and April, 1837, on occasion of the law which transferred our funds to the "*Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations*." In the month of March 5,455,000 fr. were paid back to depositors, and in April 5,809,000 fr. were paid back. The activity, however, with which the Savings' Bank effected these numerous reimbursements was not slow in re-establishing confidence. The same panic was also felt in several savings' banks in the departments, which, however, shewed the greatest zeal in immediately satisfying all demands. The savings' bank at Nantes was that where the reimbursements were the most considerable: from 13th March to 22d May that bank paid back 1,164,000 fr., or rather more than one-third of the total deposits. A great number of savings' banks did not feel this crisis at all; and, in general, it may be said, that the passing storm served only to consolidate and develop the institution, as well as to shew its utility and strength.

Believing that you will be glad to hear the summary of the results of savings' banks in the departments, and that you will learn with satisfaction all the good effects they have produced, I shall state them briefly to you. The utility of savings' banks appears to be shewing itself more and more every day; and it is only to be regretted that certain localities do not sufficiently profit by them. In general, persons of all shades of political opinion are agreed upon contributing to their success.

The clergy almost everywhere continue to shew themselves very favourable to our institution.

There have been established—

From 1818 to 1832	17	Savings' Banks.
In 1833	9	,,
1834	48	,,
1835	85	,,
1836	44	,,
1837	45	,,
Total . . .	248	

There still remain five departments in which no savings' banks exist—the Creuze, the Lozère, the Higher and Lower Alps, and Corsica. It is a matter of surprise not to find any in several large towns, such as Aix, Arles, Vienne, Narbonne, Riom, Issoudun, Moissac, Ville-neuve d'Agen, &c. On the other hand, however, several savings' banks have established succursal ones in order to extend the benefits of the institution to the inhabitants of country districts. The savings' bank of Meaux may be mentioned as one of these, having founded six others in the principal places of as many cantons: all these succursal banks operate admirably. The savings' bank of Amiens has eight succursal ones; Beauvais, in the Oise, has 5; and Senlis 9. In this department, the Oise, there are 18 savings' banks, principal and succursal included:—this is a good example to be followed. The accounts of the transactions of all the savings' banks of France, from their commencement to the close of 1837, present the following results:—

	<i>Fr.</i>
Sums received by Savings' Banks of Departments, from the time of their foundation up to } 31st December, 1836 }	83,362,399
Ditto reimbursed by ditto	42,449,626
Balance due to depositors on 31st December, 1836	45,912,773
Sums received by ditto, during 1837 33,708,475	
Sums reimbursed 23,043,185	
Difference	10,665,290
Total due to depositors on 31st December, 1837 .	56,578,063
	<i>Fr.</i>
Number of accounts opened by depositors up to } 31st December, 1836 }	154,092
Accounts paid off	57,550
Accounts on books, 31st December, 1836 . . .	96,542
New accounts in 1837 53,446	
Accounts paid off 29,522	
Difference	23,924
Total of accounts open on 31st December, 1837 .	120,466

If to these results be added those of the Paris Savings' Bank we shall have—

		Fr.
Total value of deposits for all France, up to 31st	}	238,710,186
December, 1837		
Ditto reimbursements		181,445,512
Total due to depositors.		<u>107,264,674</u>
		Fr.
Number of accounts opened		470,839
Ditto paid off.		265,495
Total accounts open on 31st December, 1837		<u>205,344</u>

Since the commencement of the year 1838 the deposits have been increased by two or three millions of francs, after deducting the reimbursements; and, if this rate of progress continues, it is probable that at the end of the year the total sum due to depositors will be nearly 140 millions of francs.

The average value of each account in the savings' banks of departments is 470 fr., while in Paris it is 597 fr. It should be remarked, however, that if we compare the sums deposited with the number of inhabitants in the principal towns, we shall find that the average for each inhabitant is—

	Fr.		Fr.
In Paris	55	In Nantes	36
Versailles	80	Rouen	26
Metz.	56	Marseilles	19
Bordeaux	47	Lyons.	14

This result shews that in large towns these institutions are far from having attained the development which they ought to have. On the other hand, however, the success of savings' banks in our great maritime ports is very remarkable.

Thus, while at Lyons, the second town in France, the average of deposits, calculated as above, is only 14 fr. for each inhabitant, this average amounts at Toulon to 67 fr., at Brest to 56 fr., and at L'Orient to 56 fr. At Cherbourg, also, and at St. Brieux, the deposits are very considerable, and the opportunity of finding establishments which may save up sailors' money, and make it productive during their voyages, is a most favourable circumstance for our marine population. The most favourable instance of the operation of savings' banks, that of Versailles, is to be noticed: the population is 29,000, and the amount of deposits is 2,345,000 fr.

When we peruse the accounts sent in by the administrators of the various savings' banks, we cannot but feel esteem and gratitude for such an assemblage of worthy citizens who have devoted their time to promoting the prosperity of savings' banks; and, if the limits of this report allowed us to enter into such details, you would be highly interested in seeing all the good that they have effected. How many workmen have found in savings' banks a certain resource against the day of misfortune or unforeseen calamities! How many young men have been able to deposit in them, by little and little, sums sufficient to

procure them substitutes for military service! We have ascertained that several young females, after having accumulated in the savings' banks the fruits of their assiduous labours, have been able to pay off the debts of their fathers, and to redeem them from prison. A great number of marriages have been facilitated by savings placed in this manner; and, in particular, the report from Beauvais mentions an interesting case of two young people, who, the day before they were to be married to each other, met undesignedly at the savings' bank to draw from it the deposits that were to serve for setting them up in the world.

If we turn our attention to other countries, we shall find that the number of savings' banks is considerably on the increase.

We learn from Rome that the savings' bank is going on very successfully there, and is continuing to exercise the most happy influence upon the common people.

The Minister of the Interior of Sardinia having demanded the Statutes and Regulations of the Paris Savings' Bank, they have been forwarded, and a savings' bank has been established at Turin, where it is now in full operation.

A national savings' bank has been recently established in the kingdom of Hungary; and the deposits made in it are to be employed in undertakings of general utility.

Switzerland, which, according to the researches of M. Alphonse de Candolle, seems to have been the first country where savings' banks were established, possesses them at present in all her towns.*

In England, the sum total of deposits existing in the hands of the Commissioners of the National Debt amounted, at the end of last year, to 512 millions of francs; and the augmentation upon 1836 was found to be 22 millions.

The report then proceeds to give some details relating to the disposal made of certain sums deposited in the savings' banks by the Duke of Orleans, on the occasion of his marriage, in favour of the most deserving pupils of the primary schools; viz. 40,000 fr. for Paris, and 80,000 fr. for other towns in France.

It also contains some remarks made by the Mayor of Dinan upon the improvident habits of the working classes, and a recommendation from that officer that masters of manufactories should come to an understanding not to admit any workman into their premises who cannot produce an account at a savings' bank.

The report concludes by stating, that common soldiers are beginning to profit largely by savings' banks, especially when they receive money to continue in the service as substitutes for persons drawn on the conscription lists; which money, by the army regulations, is now paid into the savings' banks on account of the receiving party. As an instance of the habits of saving thus forming in the army, it is stated that when the 53d regiment of the line came from Charleville into garrison at Paris, there was transferred from the savings' bank of the former town to that of the metropolis, on account of 79 sub-officers, soldiers, and

* State of Swiss Savings' Banks in 1835 (*Helvétie*, April 10, 1838):—

100 Savings' Banks in all the cantons, with 165 Bureaux. Number of depositors, 60,028. Value of deposits, 11,513,712 fr.

musicians, the sum of 62,839 fr., giving an average account for each of these individuals of nearly 800 fr.

A subsequent report from the Minister of Commerce to the King (*Moniteur*, June 28, 1838,) gives a summary of the operations of the savings' banks of the departments of France, and of the capital, up to the end of 1837. We extract from it the following points:—

Out of 97,872 accounts standing in depositors' names on 31st December, 1836, throughout all the departmental savings' banks, when compared with the total amount of their accounts, viz., 46,367,802 fr., we find the following proportional divisions:—

Classes.	No. of Accounts.	Total Amount.	Average Amount.
<i>Fr.</i>		<i>Fr.</i>	<i>Fr.</i>
500 and under	66,606	11,955,510	179
501 to 1000	18,143	12,501,642	689
1001 to 2000	9,681	13,227,173	1,366
2001 to 3000	2,735	6,173,746	2,257
3001 and upwards	707	2,509,729	3,549
Total and general average .	97,872	46,367,802	473
Professions.	No. of Accounts.	Total Amount.	Average Amount.
		<i>Fr.</i>	<i>Fr.</i>
Workmen	26,946	12,123,577	449
Servants	24,527	10,086,463	411
Clerks, &c.	4,899	3,369,029	687
Soldiers and sailors	3,674	2,452,893	667
Different professions	21,259	13,971,174	657
Minors	16,288	4,156,247	255
Benefit societies	279	208,415	747
Total and general average .	97,872	46,367,798	473

It appears from the above that the classes of workmen and servants possess more than half of the accounts existing in the books of savings' banks, and nearly half of the sums deposited.

Towns.	Workmen's Accounts (opened in 1836.)	Value of Accounts.
		<i>Fr.</i>
Lyons	2961	1,028,015
Metz	2489	
Bordeaux	1483	1,161,746
Rouen	1468	
Nantes	1162	
Marseilles	1054	678,766

For servants' accounts, in 1836, the towns ranked as follows:—Bordeaux, Metz, Nantes, Lyons, Rennes, Rouen, and Marseilles. For value of ditto, thus:—Bordeaux, Nantes, Marseilles, Metz, Rouen, Lyons, Rennes.

Of the naval ports, Brest had the greatest number of accounts open and the highest value. The others ranked as follows : L'Orient, Cherbourg, Rochefort, and Toulon. At the last of these ports, by a curious coincidence, no sailors had any accounts open.

Of the commercial ports, Nantes had the greatest number of accounts open, and the highest value. The rest ranked as follows : Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, and La Rochelle.

The towns in which the greatest number of new accounts were opened in 1836 ranked thus :—

Lyons	2539	Lille	1343
Bordeaux	2031	Versailles	1264
Nantes	1774	Metz	1160
Marseilles	1523	Strasburg	1112
Rouen	1431	Mulhausen	1056

The report concludes with a congratulatory view of the state and prospects of savings' banks throughout the country.

Statistics of the Parish of Ramsbottom, near Bury, in Lancashire.

By P. M. M'DOUALL, Esq.

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association, 24th August, 1838.]*

THE following statements were drawn up in one of the best districts of Lancashire, by Mr. M'Douall, who states his belief that the greater part of that county will shew a similar result.

The number of cottagers examined was 309 ; of which the furniture was good in 294 cases, and in 5 it was bad. In 137 instances there was one bed-room, and in 172 there were two.

The following table exhibits the number of persons in each family, distinguishing those who occupied one or two bed-rooms.

Number of Individuals in each Family.	Occupying one Bedroom.		Occupying two Bedrooms.	
	Families.	Individuals.	Families.	Individuals.
1	4
2	9	18	4	8
3	14	42	14	42
4	21	84	15	60
5	24	120	24	120
6	25	150	25	150
7	24	168	16	112
8	5	40	25	200
9	5	45	17	153
10	4	40	11	110
11	3	33	6	66
12	2	24	4	48
13	1	13	4	52
14	7	98
Total .	137	777	172	1,223

* This paper completes the account of the Proceedings of the Statistical Section at the late Meeting of the British Association, the remaining papers having been already published in the Journal, Nos. 5 to 7.